"THE VOYAGE OF LIFE."

First Sermon of a Series preached in the Green Street M. E. Church, Sunday Evening, Dec. 8, b , Rev. John Watter Jackson. Wext -Acts, 27th Chapter, 1-15 Verses.

Specially Reports A for The Beening Telegraph. The 27th chapter of Acts relates the history of the je turney by sea of Paul from Cesarea, on his way to Rome, to whose Emperor he had appealed to escape the machinations of the Je was who sought his life. The passage I have need to your hearing pictures the first of the ws, who sought his life. The passage I have ead in your hearing pictures the first of the sead in your hearing pictures the first of the four sections into which I have divided this four sections into which I have divided this marrative. You may possibly inquire whether a subject like this is of sufficient importance in itself to challenge the meditations of a Christian congregation; or whether it will not require an ingenious artificial interpretation to secure to a mere detail of events, however interesting as a narrative, yet destitute of spiritual signification, that appearance of evangelical teaching eation, that appearance of evangelical teaching eation, that appearance of evaluations transmit without which as hour of pulpit intercourse between the pastor and people were wasted, falling in the end of preaching. Praying is the end of preaching; for as Herbert has said, end of preaching; for as Herbert has said,
"Attend sermons, but prayers most."
This journey presents to us a very important
period in the life of the Apostle, one in which
occurs the most glorious triumph of his faith in

the Son of God. We cannot but admire a man who, late in life, sets out upon a dangerous voyage solely to justify his faith before the ruler of the world. We read with projound emotion of the devastating storm; of dark night of the anguish and pain; the prayers; of the trust in Heaven; of shipwreek, and of the final resene; and, what is more important, we behold throughout the Christian. We perceive even in the manacled prisoner the spirit of power, of love, and of a sound mind—the peaceful assurance in the face

of death proclaiming the child of God.

As upon journeys immense varieties of life appear, so the various viccissitudes of their events are fitted to permit the very secrets of man's heart to be revealed, and to test the true nature of his being. Therefore, the history of journeys are, in the main, the most interesting portions of the Bible.

Behold the narrative of the forty years' journey of the Israelites through the wilderness. How full it is of peril! how rich in the miracles of Divine compassion; bow it manifests to us the assurance and the despondency of the heart of man! When has the Lord done such great things to any man as to St. Paul, on his journey from Jerusalem to Damascus? and even the short way of the disciples from Jerusalem to Emmans, how important it was to them for their entire life! Yes, the entire history of the Saviour, what is it other-wise than the history of a journey? and that it had to be; since only in that way, by the vicissitudes of men and circumstances, could occasion be given to bring to light the entire wealth of his Almighty love. By a pro-found necessity of His naure, man is a trafound necessity of His nature, man is a traveller, and that innate desire is but another form of that feeling of strangeness here, of dissatisfaction with the best that earth can give, that vainly seeks on earth the home of the soul. The apostle could not better describe the entire life of man than in the words, "For acre we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come.

If human life is, in the contemplation of Holy Scripture, agreat journey through the wilderness to the land of promise, out of time to eternity, may we not inversely call a journey a life com-pressed thus into a picture; since the events which in the ordinary every-day life lie so far apart from each other here in varied changes so quickly follow, crowd themselves together; they come, they go—the ties of triendship are made but to be unissened. Ever new pictures appear but to vanish, and joy and sorrow nowhere lie so near together as upon a journey, where the safe continuance of life may be so easily interrupted by unexpected events, in hazardous ways.

These all find place in Paul's journey. It is properly a ministere picture of life, reflecting the feelings and duties of its most widely separated persons, conditions, and periods. By the manifoldness of its events, its terrible dangers, and its varied characters, we trust to create a picture whose bright lights and deep shadows shall reveal to us human life in its hopes and fears, strifes and struggles, its victories and defeats, as lessons for the conduct of your life and mine.

We shall present our thoughts on the four sections of this narrative under four propositions, thus stated :-

I. The Departure, or setting sail. II. The Conflict between Faith and Unbelief, III. The Struggle with Adversity. IV. The Haven of Rest.

To-night we begin with "The Departure;" and here three points present themselve for our con-The Vicissitudes of Life.

1. The Vicissitudes of Line.
2. Its Friendships.
3. The First Cloud in the Heavens.
With Thy presence, O Lord, permit us to make the pilgrimage of life. Be Thou our Refuge and our Rock, Give us humility and meekness on the dark hours to find sunshiny days; permit us in dark hours to find our consolation in Thee. Break a way for us through the waste howling wilderness to urge our way to the blessed land of promise.

Paul, formerly the zealous Pharisee, the bloodthirsty persecutor of Christians, has, by his joyful and death-defying testimony for Christ the crucified one, produced in Asia and in Europe such extraordinary results as to arouse against himself the bitterest hatred of the Jews. After his fifth arrival in Jerusalem, since he left it on his persecuting errand to Damascus, on being recognized in the temple by some Asiatic Jews, they stirred up the people against him, representing him as an enemy of the law, as one who polluted the temple, until in their rage he was seized, dragged violently from the temple, beaten, and only rescued from a shameful death by the intervention of the Romish chief captain, who took him prisoner. From Jerusalem, after the appearance of the Apostle before the great Council, because of the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate him, he was sent under the protection of a small military escort to Cesarea, where he had been held in custody for two years by two Romish Governors, Felix and Festus. As their hopes faded that Paul would purchase his freedom with money, and Festus being willing to surrender him to his Jewish persecutors, Paul, in the exercise of his right as a Roman citizen, appeals to General citizen, appealed to Cesar.

Now that he must personally stand before

Cassar, Paul, with many other prisoners, is brought on board a ship of Adramytiam, homeward bound, but previously to the conclusion of the voyage intending to touch at several points along the coast of Asia Minor, from some one of whose scaports it was intended that this vessel should be exchanged for another sading to Italy. On board this ship, whose entire population numbered 276 souls, Paul and the other prisoners in the care and under the command of Julius, a Roman centurion,

commenced the lourney.

It is a scrious journey. The greatest number of the dwellers in the ship are criminals, their conscionees laden with black crimes. They go consciences laden with black crimes. They go to Rome. In that proud city, from the mouth of the highest of earthly raiers, they shall bear pronounced the judgment which shall seal their destiny for time. And how soon, how unexpectedly, may they be called to stand before the Eternal Judge! How deceifful the ground upon which they tread! how frail the vessel in which they sail upon the wide, dark abyse of the sea! It is late in the year, rendering the voyage extremely dangerous from the violence of the storms that at such periods are apt suddenly to break forth with unjettered wisth. Their yesbreak forth with unjettered wiath. Their ves-sel may prove unseaworthy, and sink as a leaden coffin with them enclosed, burying them in the

depths of the sea. But are these the thoughts of the ship's people? If they remember the crimes which press upon them does any one ask his conscience, How do I stand before the Almighty Judge! Ab! it does not appear as if the thought produced any anxiety, or as if the approaching danger caused apprehension. The judgment is yet distant. The storm still sleeps, the heavens are cloudless, the burning sun's rays illuminate the quiet waves, the beautiful landscape by which they sailed.

In the meanwhile, Luke, the historian, enu-merates the places, stations, and isles by which they voyage, as if he would intimate that the

vicinsitudes of the external scene had taken entire possession of the heart. And, truly, what they saw was well qualified to fasten the astonished gaze, as by enchantment. It is a para-disc—a very garden of God that stretches out before them. They sail along the coast, at first towards Phonicia; there is Lebanon, with her cedar ferest of a thousand years; there Hermon, whose summit is crowned with eternal snow, rises regally to the clouds; there Cyprus, with her green vine-clat mountains above the deep blue heavens; before them the blooming landscape; around the quiet, wide, beautiful surface of the sea, out of which appear con-stantly to the view new islands. There is so much to see, so much to wonder at, that there is scarce room for earnest reflection. The future is pushed out of view. The criminals have forgotten the crimes which they have committed, the chains which bind their limbs, the perils which await them. The soldiers forgotten their serious office; the eye de lights itself in the manifoldness of the surround-ing spectacle; land, cities, Isles pass by like a pancrama to the astonished mariner, and the entire burdensome consequences of a serious future have vanished in the screne enjoyment of a bright, rich present, undisturbed by any cars. Is this so much to be wondered at? When is it otherwise with the majority of men? Do not thousands and hundreds of who have experienced storms, who have been treacherously betrayed, who have more than once seen the abyse open beneath their feet, almost always shake off the painful impressions which they have experienced, and sacrifice to present enjoyments serious reflections and future aims?

Is it then to be wondered at if it happen thus at the beginning of the journey?

By the beginning, I mean the going out into life—the time when the father opens the protecting door and ushers the young wanderer out upon the wide, insecure theatre of worldly life; that period when the youth becomes "lord of himself, that heritage of woe." How parental love trembles at this dangerous transition period! for they know how easily the seductive worldly life hurries the young mind onward upon its current; how soon the varied pictures blind the eyes and take captive the senses, so that the earnest purpose vanishes, the funda-mental idea of life's deep significance that they had striven to implant in the mind is lost to the young wanderer.

For truly there are moments in the life of a child when the true aignification of tife is recognized, when "the world to come" exerts its rightful dominion over the young heart. In the carliest years of childhood, in Christian homes, how oft a rich life of faith blossoms! The plous eyes of the child see Heaven open, and taught to recognize the voice that calls from above, the infant Samuel answers with sincere purposes of obedience, "Speak, Lord, for thy ervant heareth."

Then the unwe come thought of sin melts the childish heart to tears. Each day of the child-life passes with the consciousness of the presence of the great Judge, or rather of the Heavenly Father. With God the child com-munes: to Him imparts all its little joys; to Him discloses the serrow of its young heart. It is Eden! but its hour of severe temptation must come, and, oh! how oft the accompanying knowledge of good and evil, by intelligent, con-sclous sm, banishes the child-wanderer forth from its past innocence!

In the instruction of the Sabbath School, again, God's voice is echoing; the call of the Saviour is heard; many heart-doors are opened; many seeds of the Divine Word, sown in childhood at the mother's knee, upon the ground of the young heart, begin to develop themselves. The blossoms unfold. Elernal fidelity is sworn to the Lord. The heart burns with love. It is a higher grade; a more conscious life than that of ten years earlier; for it can love much, feeling that it has been much forgiven. We think now that the soul is won forever to the Lord; but let us rejoice with trembling: there comes another period of development and of trial, and our joy may be premature—the hour of manhood, when the immediate personal restraining influwhen the immediale personal restraining influence of home and parental guardianship and love is withdrawn, and the young man is a law unto himself. Honor and shame, blessing and cursing, heaven and hell, then loom in sight. The young life, so dear to us, goes forth from the land-locked barbor of our love, to be tossed on a stormy ocean, with dread perils all around and wrecks not a few scattered on the shore. The world now presents liself to the young younger for his independent decision. Shall he voyager for his independent decision. Shall he conform himself to it, or be transformed by the of his mind, and prove what is the ac ceptable and perfect will of God.

My dear hearers, I think not now of the lightminded, thoughtless, degenerate young men and women tcho are not here, and are scarce ever here, but of you, of those brought up in Christian homes, who from childhood have known the Scriptures, who have inhecited, like Timo-thy, an unfeigned faith which dwelt in a pious ancestry, and who, in the hour of conversion, have found again their childhood's faith; and must it now be lost when the world exerts its influence? Not that. But he recedes, draws Must serious thoughts give way through worldly excitements, and the carnest preparation for life's higher duties be forgotten? It is the crisis. Moses has come to years and must choose whether he will suffer affliction with the choose whether he will suffer affliction with the people of God, whether he will esteem the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt. The variety in life amuses. A thousand things blind the eyes of the understanding by their dazzling brilliancy, whose passing enjoyment gives pleasure for the moment. Ah! the world to the young man seems so abundant, life so sweet, the heart so susceptible to its joys. The entire earthly so susceptible to its joys. The entire earthly life looks to the dazzled eye a long, bright spring day, whose sun goes not down, and if at any time a sorrow seizes the young traveller, it is soon forgotten, and the thoughtless mind again resigns itself to mirth. It is certainly a foolish joy, the joy in earthly things; in the gaily colored pictures which life in rich changes presents to view. But the young traveller shell presents to view. But the young traveller shall learn to know the world. A time shall come when he shall discern his false judgments of it, when he shall be painfully conscious of the world's poverty; and when, if he shall stand the test, he shall be lifted to a newer, wider, more elevated grade of the newly won life of faith. It is the hour of opening manhood and woman-hood that brings to the crucible and tries even as by fire whether the faith of our Sabbath School converts be the victory that overcometh the world. The eye of Eternal Love watches over the young wanderer. The prayers of a father and mother follow and watch around him as guardian angels, for it is to the fond parents an hour of sore anxiety. Next to the hour of birth this is the hour of greatest pain to the motherthis second birth into a wider world. There is not one of us that has not and such angels standing at our side. They came in the carnest Christian, who met us as a friend; who reached to us the hand; whose earnest word, whose quiet example, whose (a)thful leading and teaching we have to thank that our barque of life has not been stranded on the sunken rocks of tempta-tion, or that the endangered faith has not suffered shipwreck.

II. Life's Friendships. Among the two bundred and seventy souls on board the ship, there are two who demand our special attention. They are very different from each other, not merely in years, but more in principles, in the conduct of their lives, and yet we see how the board of high and sincere collowbegins to unite them, as the strong manifests his attractive power upon the weak and susceptible one. Besides the Apostic Paul, Luke, the historian, and one Aristarchus, a Macedonian of Thessalonica, who seems to have voluntarily offered himself as a companion of the suffering Apostle, the individual who ap-pears most au-ceptible to higher influences, is the Roman centurion, Julius. The Apostle has won his heart, we see that in the few words has won his heart, we see that in the few words where, when the vessel, the day after she sailed, touched at Sidon, the historian of the voyage says, "and Julius courteously entrested Paut and gave him liberty to go unto his triends to retresh himself." The intimate relations between the two will appear yet clearer during the course of the narrative; and we shall see that at the proper time Julius knew how gratefully to recompense the benefits he had experienced by contact with Paul, in patting forth his power to save his benefactor from a shameful death.

Verily these men are as different as possible from one another. The one a bestien, the other a Jew. The heathen an officer; the Jew "...s prisoner. The one belonging to the propellest and much tiest people on earth. The other to the most despised and miscrable. Julius, if we have according to his modest. judge according to his modest rank, yet young in years. Paul bastening towards the naturally not far distant termination of his life, in old We know not what Paul had said or done to elicit from the heathen the loving veneration, the hearty gratitude he manifested, as obtaide of their present mutual external relations we know nothing of any intercourse between them.

But Paul is a true Christian, Since his conversion, he has never ceased to be one; and he is one everywhere and at all times. Not only when preaching to his congregation; he is one to his servant. He is also a Christian on shipboard, among wild warriors, among rough criminals. a man is a Christian from the depths of his soul, from the bottom of his heart, that is manifest in all that he says, or does, or leave undone; for Christianity permeates the entire life; it impresses upon its disciples a mien of majestic sublimity that never fails in its continuous working upon those by whom he may

Youth is particularly susceptible, then: more than at any other period of life is the influence of a commanding character felt. Neither words, nor instruction, nor books exert so much influence upon youth as the indirect unconscious influence of the sentiments, disposition, and habits of life of a determined character with whom they are connected; and this induence is as mighty for evil as for good. How often the entire direction of a life depends upon the character of the older friends with whom a youth associates! How often parents, upon the entrance of their children into the world, tremble at the thought, With whom do they associate? Whom do they avoid? What counsels do they heed?

In the Apocryphal Books, it is represented that when the young Tobias, at the request of his father, started upon a journey, "the good angel of Ged" in the shape of a man, "accompanied him, ordered all things well that were done about him, so that he should return to his parents with joy." Who does not desire, if it were possible, a guardian angel to guide his child upon the journey of life? Are there not evil and good angels stationing themselves at the most critical periods of life, whose influence for the right or wrong exerted upon the heart, shall tell upon the whole future of their lives, upon the eternity of their being? What so important as that they shall shun the evil and cleave to the good, that they discern beneath the robes of light the Satan who thus transforms himself that he may lead astrag; and recognize the angel whose loving guidance points to the strait and narrow way? Parents, ou may do much to assist such recognition,

So long as your children are under the parental roof, you should solicitously watch over their that they contract no friendships that shall lead hem astray; and if, notwitustanding your watch fulness, an evil misleading companion shall trude upon them, you shall have cultivated in them such devotion to you, have fastened them to with such sincere loving confidence in you that the expression of your slightest wish shall be to them a determining power, that they may not be able to keep back from you the poison which the seducer has sought to cast into their souls, that by your loving words they may be purified of the offensive contamination. Parents, you should associate with your growing, developing children as with friends, opening to them your heart of hearts as their nature unfold, sharing their sports and pastimes, keeping your interest keen in all their pursuits and pleasures, taking as much of your own boyhood and girlhood as you can on with you through life, so that he cause of your communion of spirit with them you may by, judicious counsel, so sharpen their judgments of human nature that they may readily distinguish between the good and companions whom they will meet later in life,

Companions they must and will have. It is not good for man to be alone. The mind of man is not so constituted as that in itself and of itself and from itself it shall draw the strength necessary to its struggles. Man must have have friends born for his adversity. Happy is that youth who, in the hour of searching, of strife and of conflict, when the forces of evil are drawn up in battle array and the struggle may not be postponed, has a companion in whose breast a similar desire of conquest shall have been awakened, that in the mutual striving of sincere, earnest minds they may overcome together the most seductively beautiful tempta-tions. Happy the youth who in such fellowship is taught the great lesson of life-"Know

In the harvest of treasured spoils, of a mature manhood, won in such soul conflicts, how joy-fully grateful are such friendships, such soul companionships, recognized as the greatest blessings of the past life; that followship of kindred minds in which, bearing one another's burdens of spiritual strife and struggle, we passed securely the dangerous trials of youth.

My young friend, you need, you must have a friend; some one of like passions with yourself, but also with similar spiritual desires and pur-poses, that, bearing with one other, admonishing each other, carrying each other praverfully upon the loving heart, each reading the heart of snother as an open book, and in that open confidence of love finding help. Oh! beautiful friendship of loving, youthful souls, lightening each the other's sorrows, multiplying each the other's joys! Would God that while I speak thus strongly my sense of the worth of an earthly friendship, cemented by purity of pur-pose, that I might also speak the word of warning to guard you against contracting such friendships as pollute and destroy. By the strength of your emotions, by the excitements of sense, you are at your period in life subject to so many dangers, that you need the help of the good, and cannot with impunity associate intimately with the vile.

I speak to those who have listened to the voice of God saying, "Give me thy heart;" whose souls have been quickened into spiritual life by the breath of God breathing on them; in whose cars God's Word has been ringing like an echo from home, say-ing "Come unto me," who, obedient unto the divinely welcoming call, have set out to travel Zionward. Dangers threaten you; it were un-wise, unmanly, to conceal from you that your journey thitherward will not be all sunvhine, over smooth, abruffled seas, beneath smiling heavens, with only gentle, favoring, propelling Winda.

"Are there no fees for me to face?"
Must I not stem the flood?"

Clouds will darken the skies. The tempest winds shall blow. You must experience that from which the careless crew and companions of the ship could not save themselves.

Their journey, thus far has been safe and rosperous. From Casarea to Sidon the heavens have been blue above them, the sea quiet and tranquil beneath. But it continues not thus. The first cloud appears. The adverse winds prevent their further pesceiul progress, "An I when we had launched from thence we sailed under Cyprus because the winds were contrary." Much time is lost in tacking to and tro. They have crossed the sea of Celicia and Pamphylia. have crossed the sea of Celicia and Pamphylia, bave exchanged the vessel of Adra-myttium for a ship of Alexandria sating into Italy. Slowly they sail on for many days, making but short distances. The days growing shorter, the nights lengthening, with danger. "as neither sun nor stars appeared," the only guides of the ancient mariner when out of sight of land. The sea becoming more and more turbulent as the winds gather violence and durability. It is yet time for them to return to the port from whence they sailed, to discontinuation. to the port from whence they sailed, to discontinue for a time the journey, to hasten back from the certain ruin threatening them from the clouded heavens, from the fierce winds, from the apery ways. the clouded heavens, from the flerce winds, from the angry waves. Paul warns them:— "Sirs, "I perceive that this voyage will be with hurt and much damage not only of the lading and the ship, but also of our lives." But, as we read, "Nevertheless the centurion believed the master and the owner of the ship more than those things which were spoken by Paul." Even the words of a friend are unbeeded. Even the words of a friend are unbeeded if they disturb the thoughtless enjoyment of th present by warning of coming danger. Ever thus for the morrows of our carthly transitory life, in their material and telfish interests, man will take heed, although He who brings day and night and seasons, who clothes the grass of

the field, has said: - Take no thought but for the morrow of life itself, for the future of our being," although He has said, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." Man will not prepare. "When it is evening, ye say it will be fair weather; for the sky is red. And in the morning, it will be foul weather to-day, for the sky is red and lower-

But it is not in the storms of life that I recog-nize, oh youth! your danger. It is in the unwise counsels of the evil companion. You go to meet the threatening future in varied companionships. Heed the Paul who warns, rather than the master and owners of the ship, who for seifish gains counsel in their own interests.

A man is known by the company he keeps.

Look to your friends, on Christian youth! But

having chosen that better friend, that friend that sticketh closer than a brother, from the friends of Carist, from the Pauls who say follo me as I follow Christ, choose ye the other friend who will walk with you in loving sympathy li'e's pathway, with Him whose words shall make your hearts to burn within you.

One word to you who may have many so-called friends, but have not contracted His friendship. Beginning life without the Divine guidance, I do not decry the friendship of your rlends. But they will fall off from you, perhaps by misunderstandings, perhaps by reason of foul wrongs that they perpetrate against you; if in without god in the world, at last you shall be without man. Woe! woe! to the friendless! Come, let me introduce you to my friend. So great, He is the King's son; so wise, He knows all things; so pure, that His enemies found no fault in Him; so good, that He died for His bitterest enemies. Come, young traveller, going out into life, a life full of temptations, toils, sorsows, that offtimes come in crowds and clouds —come, oh come, to my friend. Hark, He says, 'If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." He will make your sorrows fice. He will save you from fears, from foes, from sins, from yourself. Come, oh come, to my friend. What a friend he is! How strange, how passing strange, that all do not seek him! Come, oh come, to my friend! His name is Je-us, for

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOXS. CALL AND SEE THE

NEW BOX TOES.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES. BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. ABOVE CHESNUT. 11 23 tf

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths BOOTS AND CAITERS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Par-SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear. LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTs for Fatt Wear,

FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet. QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand, GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed

to keep the feet dry. Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEC, NO. 535 ARCH STREET, 928 amwamrp One door below Sixth.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation o LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS. FUR BEAVERS, ASTRACHANS, VELVETEENS, CHINCHILLAS, TUFTED BEAVERS. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear, 11 19 tmrp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC. MRS. R. DILLON.

NON. 823 AND 831 SOUTH STREET Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Also, Crapes, Sliks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 5 162

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628. MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS, FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SE-VENTE, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made skirts.

All the new and destrable styles and sizes of Ludies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices. rate prices,
Every indy should try "Our Gwn Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find It to their interest to examin, our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address.

9 17 sm

## WANTS.

WANTED, BY A LARGE DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, a First-class SALES-MAN. To an active, energetic man, who can control an extensive trade, a liberal salary will be given, Address in confidence, with real name,

At this Office,

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS. NO. 214 SOUTH PIFTH STREET. New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Par ticular attention paid to repairing 5 80 3m



T. STEWART BROWN, FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS MANCYACTURES OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAW! STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET POOKS, FLASHI and Traveling Goods generally.

binde price, . (U.

ERESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC. PRESERVED AND PRESE, IN CARS AND GLASS JARN.

Put up for our particu, at trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER, 910 Sm NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB

TEA DEALER AND GROCER. S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Southong, or English Breakfast Teaa, Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap, Oolong Teas of every grade. Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities. All fresh imported.

MATIONAL UNION

GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY,

Groceries and Provisions at Cost, OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street. STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street,

Cash Capital .... President-WHILL D. HALFMANN 11 16 im

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1916),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:-

They are very attentive to the wants oftheir ous-

omers. They are satisfied with a fair business profit. They sell goods only on their own merita. They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell

over \$40, the fault of the purchaser only who does no got what he is guaranteed and paid for. Their goods are 25 per cent, cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, They have cheaper and finer goods than can be

beught in the city. They have the l rgest and most complete stock in Philadelphia. All Harness over \$25 are "hand-made," Harness from \$16 to \$625. Gents' Saddles from \$5 to \$75.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers LACEY, MEEKER & CO..

Ladies' Saddles from \$ 0 to \$125.

914 SM NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

HATS AND CAPS. I THE FALL AND WINTER STYLE HATS

AT L. BLAYLOCK'S. NO. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Are commended to the especial attention of GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND PASHION,

BEING ELEGANT IN OUTLINE.

MATCHLESS IN FABRI CHARMINGTIN FINISH For ease, grace, and fashlon, they are. [11 22smw.ot THE MODELS OF THE SEASON.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE. (Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc., IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,

MINK BABLE ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC. All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH,

and at reasonable prices. Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most bean

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety. A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

NO. 417 ARCH STREET. 911 4m 87-Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnu street, about May I, 1888.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NOBTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE ARCH JAMES REISKY.

THE MECHANICAL LAUNDRY COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA,
CAPITAL SIGNATURE STREET STREET,
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, 810.

CAPITAL

Orders left at the following places will meet with prompt attention, viz.—Staten Island Fancy Dyeling Company, 47 N. Elighth street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 52 Cheenut atreet; Laing's Hat and Gents' Furnishing Store, 102 Chesnut atreet; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, 102 Chesnut atreet; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, 102 Chesnut atreet; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, 18 S. Eighth atreet; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 18 S. Eighth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 18 S. Eighth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 18 S. Eighth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 18 S. Tenth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 18 S. Tenth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 18 S. Wing Machine Store, 18 N. Ninth street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, 182 Ridge avenue, and at the Laundry, Ninth street, below Di kerson,

Washing done at 80 csr ts per dozen. All articles called for and deliveredh; 2 or charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.

No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and carcini female operatives. Gents' Socks mended and Buttons replaced without extra charge. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry,

Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per caw Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of HENRY C. FOLLOCK, Tressurer,

No. 120 S. SLXTH Street,

10 12m3mrp

TUNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—

I NION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY. A Paste for Rox-makers, Bookbinders, Paperbangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is chesp and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Oc., Devar & Keiler, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others, Fole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COM. MERCE Street. FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF. JAY COOKE & CO.

12 and 114 So, THIRD ST. PHILAP'A

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEWS

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED,

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

Collections maus. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for

WE HAVE FOR SALE THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Central Pacific Railroad Company.

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE, And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 183

of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price. We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphiets and general information upon application to us Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we-

are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO. Bankers and Dealers in Governments, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.Y

CITY WARRANTS

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., NO. 3 NASSAU ST. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK,

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

\$94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS BY ONE OF MARVIN'S SAFES.

See New York Papers of 17th September. "The Burglars were at work during

last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar." MARVIN'S PATENT

FIRE AND BURGLAR

SAFES,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER. Are Always Dry.

Never Corrode the Iron. Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities. MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Hall AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mws3m

C. L. MAISER. MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES, LOCKSHITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING MARDWARE, NO. 484 HACE STREET. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burgiar-proof Safes, free from dampness.
Prices low.

6. MASSENFORDER.
No. 42 VINE Street

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS,&C W. SCOTT & CO., SEIET MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS NO. SI4 CHENNUT STREET. . FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S PURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measure most at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WISCHESTER & CO., Do. 706 CHEEN UT Street,